

the amount of the wax is too plenty, the slippage caused by transferring of the wax to the rear side of the water-resistant and moisture-proof paper becomes large, and the heat resistance lowers, though the moisture-proofness is enhanced, and therefore, that is not desired.

As the wax used in the present invention, there are included natural waxes such as paraffin wax, microcrystallin wax, montan wax, carnauba wax, candelilla wax and Fischer-Tropsch wax. These may be used singly or in combination of two or more.

The amount of the wax is not more than 10 parts by weight ~~for~~ ~~the adjustment of the solution viscosity~~, though varying with the blending ratio of the resin composition.

When the water-resistant and moisture-proof paper is disaggregated by a pulper in a paper producing company and regenerated as wastepaper, it is preferred to color the resin composition to almost the same color as the paper substrate used, since the resin composition remained on the recycled paper is difficult to be seen to thus suppress a decrease in quality of the recycled paper. The level of coloring may not be so strict and it is preferred that the color of the resin composition is almost identical to or a little lighter than that of the paper substrate used. If it is deeper, the presence of the resin composition on the recycled paper becomes noticeable.

The resin composition of the present invention may further be added with stabilizers such as an antioxidant, viscosity-adjusting

Table 1

		Examples										Comp. Examples			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4		
Composition (Parts)	(A1) Amorphous polypropylene (Mw=70000)	40	20	38	40	25	40	40	35	35	65	20	Low density polyethylene laminate		
	(A2) Crystalline polypropylene resin(MFR=38)	20	30	25		24	20	15			20	15			
	(A3) Propylene-butylene copolymer resin (MFR=4)				15			5	20						
	(A4) Low molecular weight polypropylene (Mw=21000)					20									
	(B1) Terpene-phenol copolymer resin	40	50	35	35	26	40	40	20	35	15	35			
	(B2) Hydrogenated alicyclic petroleum resin				10				25	30					
	(C) Maleic anhydride-modified polypropylene			2		5						30			
Calcium carbonate					5										
Hindered phenol type antioxidant		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Penetration-proof layer		Absence										Presence	Absence		
Coat layer		Absence										Presence	Absence		
Properties	Moisture permeability (g/m ² .24hr)	Flat	20	22	30	30	25	20	20	23	100	25	100	35	
		Cruciform folding	20	40	30	30	40	20	20	23	200	25	300	-	
	Disaggregation	Visual observation	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	×	
		Bleeding	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	×	×	
	Antiblocking		△	○	○	△	○	○	○	-	×	×	△	○	

Density of resin composition (g/cm³) 0.93 0.95 0.93 1.01 0.92 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.95

Table 2

			Example 9		
Composition (Parts)	(A1) Amorphous polypropylene (Mw=70000)		2 2		
	(A5) Crystalline polypropylene resin (Block) (MFR=55)		3 0		
	(B3) Hydrogenated terpene resin		4 5		
	(C) Maleic anhydride-modified polypropylene		3		
Penetration-proof layer			Absence		
Coat layer			Absence		
Properties	Moisture permeability (g/m ² ·24hr)	Flat	1 3		
		Cruciform folding	1 3		
	Disaggregation	Visual observation	○		
		Bleeding	○		
	Antiblocking		○		
Sanitation test			Standard	Measured value (ppm)	Judgement
	Consumption of petassium permanganate		Not more than 10 ppm	1. 0	Adaptation
	Evaporation residue	water	Not more than 30 ppm	0. 0	Adaptation
		4 % acetic acid	Not more than 30 ppm	0. 0	Adaptation
		20 % ethyl alcohol	Not more than 30 ppm	0. 0	Adaptation

Density of resin composition (g/cm³)

0.94